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By PHIL WHITE.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL SEPT. 15.
Mr. CRAWFORD'S CONSISTENCY.

Great credit is given to Mr. Crawford by the Opposition papers, for what they call his independent votes on the Embargo, and on the proposed renewal of the charter of the old United States' Bank. There are some facts, yet undisclosed, connected with these votes, and with Mr. Crawford's political career, which are worth knowing; and as those journals have refused to insert the "Westmoreland Address," notwithstanding its liberality and forbearance in speaking of Mr. Crawford; and as some of them have violently railed at its reputed author, Major Somerville, for suggesting that Mr. Crawford was unfriendly to the gradual increase of the Navy, it is worth while to disclose a few of them. Without pretending to know from what information that gentleman drew his conclusions, it is easy to show that they are correct, and it might not be difficult to prove that he has spoken too indulgently of Mr. Crawford. If any imposition has been practised on the public credulity by Mr. Crawford's friends, in consequence of his not having been sufficiently conspicuous 15 or 16 years ago to have had all his opinions distinctly noted and remembered, it is time that the veil should be withdrawn, and the truth made known. The public are already informed, that this "exclusive and consistent republicanism," which is the "corner-stone of our freedom, justice, and firmness" of the Administration of Mr. John Adams, and that after the fall of federalism, he denounced it as regardless of "utility" in its measures.

But the extent to which he carried his opposition to the administration of Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, has not yet been sufficiently pointed out. It will be recollected that Mr. John Randolph quarrelled with Mr. Jefferson and his party (except Mr. Gallatin) about the year of 1806, or 7, and succeeded in forming a little malcontent faction, which continued to gore and to oppose the government until the declaration of war, and during the course of it. Who were the members of this opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration? Were they not Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Mr. D. R. Williams, of S. Carolina, Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Georgia? &c. &c. Was not Mr. Crawford first elected to the Senate about 1807, and did he not identify himself with the Randolph Opposition on the embargo, and other questions? Did not the rancorous opposition of Mr. Randolph to Mr. Jefferson's administration cause a violent political quarrel, in or about the year of 1808, between him and Mr. Eppes, the republican leader in Virginia, and the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson; and did not Mr. Crawford carry a challenge from Mr. Randolph to Mr. Eppes, and did not Mr. Eppes select his political friend, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, to bear his acceptance of the challenge, although it was known that he, Mr. Eppes, could scarcely "hit a barn-door with a pistol?" Although Mr. Crawford voted against the Embargo, did he not, when the republican party determined to renege their declaration, in a speech, that "the Embargo, although vilified and abandoned here, had proved efficacious," and ought not to have been repealed? Did he not vote with the malcontents against Mr. Madison's administration, and against the republican party; and not only on the Embargo and the United States' Bank, but on almost every great question, from the time he went into Congress, (1807,) to 1812? Does not the following extract of Mr. Crawford's speech on Mr. Madison's message, of the 3d

January, 1810, prove not only that he was not in the confidence of the Administration, but that his opposition President's message," said he, "The Committee, in support of this bill. Feeble must be the aid which this measure can derive from that source. This message, in point of obscurity, comes nearer to my ideas of a Delphic Oracle, than any state-paper which has come under my inspection. It is so cautiously expressed, that every man puts what construction on it he pleases. Is he for war?—The message breathes nothing but destruction and bloodshed. Is he for peace?—The message is mere milk and water, and wholly pacific. Is he for the Bill before you?—The message calls for its passage. Is he a friend to a large standing army?—Why, then, the message means 20,000 regular troops. Is he friendly to the militia?—The message does not call for regular troops, it means militia. Thus, sir, this message means any thing or nothing, at the will of the commentator. If this message is oracular in its meaning, it was no less miraculous in its promulgation. The newspapers, to the east of this, stated that such a message would be delivered, and stated its contents nearly one week before it reached the two Houses of Congress. To account for this phenomenon is neither within my power or province."

Could any declaration be quoted, from Mr. Pickens himself, more indicative of a want of confidence in Mr. Madison's Administration, than that of Mr. Crawford, which may be found in the National Intelligencer of February 2d, 1810? Let it be remembered, that this speech was made in opposition to a bill for fitting out all our frigates for the protection of our commerce; and that Mr. Crawford there declares, that "if every frigate, and every sloop, and every schooner, were even then, wholly incompetent to that object." "If the United States," said he, "were to invest one hundred millions of dollars in vessels of war, and to expend one-fourth of that sum annually, by employing it for the protection of our commerce, it would still be unprotected, or the nation involved in war."

Did not Mr. Crawford, in that speech, say the strongest things to convince the world that we had no intention of going to war? and did not this speech encourage Great Britain to refuse all reparation to Mr. Madison for the injuries and insults she had heaped on us? What said Mr. Crawford? "But waiving all the arguments," said he, "against our declaring war, which may be drawn from our past conduct, he would ask this honourable body whether the present situation of the world does not solemnly admonish this nation to stand aloof from the dreadful convulsions with which Europe has, for years past, been agitated to its centre? Yes, sir, the character of the war, and the principles upon which it is conducted, admonish us, in the most solemn manner, to remain quiet, until its stormy billows shall subside into a calm." "Let it be the wisdom of this nation to remain at peace, as long as peace is within its option. Having shown, from our past conduct, that we do not mean to declare war, and also, that sound policy forbids us to do it, it is necessary to inquire into the probability of its being declared against us." Such were the sentiments of Mr. Crawford, when Great Britain was plundering, impressing and murdering Americans, even in sight of the steeples of New York and Norfolk! and yet he is called "the consistent republican," the defender of his

In objecting to Mr. Madison's wish, to have our five frigates fitted out, what did Mr. Crawford say? "But admitting," said he, "there is danger of war with England, of what service will these few additional frigates be, against the 1000 ships of war which that nation can put in commission?" "If they are sent out to prey upon the commerce of the enemy, but few, if any of them, will ever return to defend our ports." "It is in vain for us to contend on the ocean with a nation

which expends more than three hundred millions of dollars!!" Such were Mr. Crawford's sentiments, and yet "he is the consistent republican," the staunch defender of our country's rights!!!"

Let us now see what Mr. Crawford thinks of the American Navy, and what objections he urged against Mr. Madison's naval preparations for war. "The Navy," said Mr. Crawford, "which was created by a federal administration, was reduced to what they called a peace establishment. In this situation it was found by the late administration, (Mr. Jefferson's,) who, so far from running into the extreme, stopped short in the salutary work of reform." "The new administration, cautiously guarding against the charge of innovation, stopped short of their duty. They ought to have amputated this fungus of the body politic, and restored it to a healthy state. This was not done, and the nation has consequently spent about twelve millions of dollars upon it," (the Navy) Such are Mr. Crawford's expressions in condemning Mr. Jefferson for not having destroyed the Navy, and yet he is "a consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!!!"

What did Mr. Crawford afterwards say was the only use of the Navy. Here him. "That gentleman (Mr. Hillhouse) and his friends, are acting consistently in supporting this bill; they are supporting a system which owes its birth to them. They believed, and no doubt honestly, that a government which relied for support only on the utility of its measures, would be weak and inefficient. They endeavoured to strengthen it by creating a system of patronage, for that purpose the Navy was built, and for that purpose and for that alone, it is calculated." "Against Great Britain it will be wholly inefficient, or worse than inefficient." Such were Mr. Crawford's opinions, and yet he is a "consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!!!"

In the speech of Mr. Crawford on the Navy, (see the National Intelligencer of Friday, Feb. 2d, 1810,) he argues against the maxim, "that to be prepared for war is the best means of preserving peace," which had been cited by a Senator from Virginia, and shows his want of confidence in Mr. Madison's administration by these remarks: "Gentlemen who think with me, who believe that we shall not have war, and that, so far as depends on our actions, we ought not to have it, will do well to reflect, that when our fleets are equipped and armies raised, we must employ them. We must go to war to justify ourselves to the nation, for the exorbitant expenses which we have incurred by these means." Such are Mr. Crawford's arguments against Mr. Madison's preparations for war, and yet Mr. Crawford is "the illustrious patriot—the consistent republican—the uniform supporter of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's administrations!!!" If Mr. Crawford's advice had been followed, where would have been the glory of our naval victories? Where the national honor which now dilates the heart of every American, on whatever land he may tread, or on whatever ocean the winds may waft him?

But how comes it that Mr. Madison afterwards patronised the man who so warmly opposed his administration? Why, for a very plain reason. The war was approaching, the federal party increasing, and Mr. Crawford at the head of a large party in Georgia, whose coalition with the federalists might have paralyzed the executive. To neutralize Mr. Crawford, and detach him from Randolph, was consequently of importance to the government, and this was accordingly contrived and executed.

It happened that before Mr. Smith resigned as Secretary of State, in 1811, the executive had some business of a secret nature to the south, and, at the suggestion of the Secretary, the President determined to offer the agency to Mr. Crawford. Now, did not the Secretary write a letter to Mr. Crawford, full of compliment and flattery, inviting him to accept the appointment? Did he not accept it? Did it not, combined with the prospect of a foreign mission,

soften his opposition? If it did not, how came Mr. Crawford, after repeated previous declarations "that we ought not to go to war," to return to the Senate the next year, 1812, and without a single additional reason for declaring war, (which, as compensation had been made for the attack on the Chesapeake,) vote for it when recommended by Mr. Madison? Was he not, at the next session of Congress, (1812—13) appointed minister to France although he could not speak one word of French?

The attempt of Mr. Crawford's friends to prove that he enjoyed the entire confidence of Mr. Madison at this time, by alleging that he was offered the War Department, would not, if true, redound to his credit; for it would go to establish the fact, that at a moment when our country was invaded, and in imminent danger, and when we stood in need of aid in the War Department, Mr. Crawford preferred the comparatively idle mission to France, with 27,000 dollars for two years' services, to the arduous duties of the Department of War, with its 10 or 12,000 dollars salary, for the same period. When he returned from France, the year after peace was concluded, and after Mr. Dallas had nobly discharged the invidious task of reducing the army, and of selecting the officers, Mr. Crawford with great willingness accepted the appointment, although he still continued intimate with the malcontents, who voted for him in caucus the next year, 1816, in preference to Col. Monroe! And has he not been closely connected with those malcontents during all Mr. Monroe's administration, and the opponent of its most liberal measures? Was he not in favor of giving to Great Britain the right of search for slaves on her own terms, and did he not tell Mr. Stratford Canning that it was Mr. Adams who insisted, in the cabinet, on not allowing it unless the British government made the slave trade piracy? At the convention on our own terms, did not Mr. Crawford, who had been in favor of giving Great Britain greater privileges, inform his friends, that owing to his indisposition, he had not been consulted on the final treaty, and advise them, for electioneering purposes, to oppose its passage in the Senate, and to raise a hue and cry, if possible, against it? And did they not all oppose it, with the exception of Mr. Barbour, who, as Chairman, had recommended it, and Mr. Lowrie, who feared public opinion in Pennsylvania?

These facts and inquiries shall suffice for the present. If the friends of Mr. Crawford desire more, let them provoke them. In the mean time, it may be asked of a candid public, whether a man, who, like Mr. Crawford, never originated a single important measure in congress, nor ranked as a first rate man there—who never gave more proof of executive than legislative talent—who never fought a public battle, nor made a treaty—who showed a singular want of influence or ability in the case of a certain schooner at Nantz, and who never ranked above a second-rate diplomatist abroad, whether such a man is fit to be made President of the United States, even if his health were good, and if his compeer, Mr. Gallatin, did not cling to him, as Boileau represents the Spectre of Chagrin, mounted behind, and clinging to a man who is spurring his horse to escape from him:

En vain il voudroit fuir cet incommode ami,
Toujours il monte en croupe, et galope avec lui.
SERTORIUS.

DESCRIPTION OF A SOIL.

Mr. Cobbett gives the following description of the soil upon which he is growing the wheat to be used for straw in imitation of Leghorn:—"I am of opinion that a clean, poor, clayey field; a nasty, stiff, miserable, wicked soil that clings and bakes as hard as a stone, with 5 or 6 days sun, and that is as cold as Greenland six inches beneath the surface; a field that has broken the hearts of hundreds of horses, and scores of farmers; I think if you could get such a field as this quite clean, and were to sow it with ten bushels to the acre, you might probably get a crop of wheat as fine as hog's bristles."

Town Lots—Sale!!

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the 5th of November next, at the Court-House in the new Town of Lexington, (Davidson county) twelve town lots in said new town, being all the lots remaining unsold. The terms will be, bonds and a proved security, at six and purchaser on executing the terms.
JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMONS, } Com'rs.
DAVID COX,
Sept. 25, 1824. Sit 27

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.
Concord, Sept. 1824. 148

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Notice.

AT August county court, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to render them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, that provision may be made for said estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible, as no indulgence can be given.
JAS. DINKINS, Adm'r.
Mecklenburg co. N. C. Aug. 28, 1824. Sit 27

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

Martin F. Revell, Tailor.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens that he has commenced a business, in general

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.
Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant fashions as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.
SAMUEL PRICE.
July 30, 1824. 1129

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to re-assure thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 3, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 67



PRESIDENTIAL. THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

- John Giles, of Rowan county;
- Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
- Robert Love, of Haywood do.
- Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
- John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
- James Mebane, of Orange do.
- Joshiah Crudup, of Wake do.
- Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
- William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
- Vine Allen, of Craven do.
- William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
- William Drew, of Halifax do.
- William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
- Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington do.

Gen. VINE ALLEN has been nominated by the people of Newbern district, as a candidate for Elector, on the People's Ticket, in the place of William S. Blackledge, Esq. declined standing. The following proceedings of the people took place on the nomination of Gen. Allen:

Pursuant to the notice in our last, a very respectable and numerous body of citizens convened at the Court House in this town on Thursday evening last; when John F. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, who, in an appropriate and perspicuous manner declared the object of the meeting; and John H. Bryan, Esq., presided. The meeting was organized and proceeded to business.

Col. John I. Pasteur offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were acceded to without a dissenting voice:

Whereas it behoves every free people to be jealous of their political privileges, more especially of so important a right as the unbiased expression of their suffrages in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and to guard such right as well from domestic intrigue, as from foreign interference; and we, having assembled in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, as a Candidate for Elector on the People's Ticket, and being desirous to preserve to ourselves a voice in the nomination of so important a trustee of the People's rights, therefore,

Resolved, that it is the decided sense of this meeting, that all appointments of officers of the national government, is a usurpation of the rights of the People, and tends to the utter subversion of the pure principles of the federal constitution.

Col. Nathan Tisdale nominated Gen. VINE ALLEN, as a Candidate for the office of Elector on the People's Ticket; whereupon, Gen. Allen being requested by the Chairman to give this meeting some pledge of his vote, if elected, rose, and declared, in substance, that he was opposed to the election of the individual nominated by the late Congressional Caucus; and that he should, if returned to the Electoral College of this State, support for the Presidency that candidate who, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, should be found to unite a majority of the votes of the State. The nomination was then unanimously concurred in.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with our fellow citizens in the counties composing this electoral district, on any matters relative to the success of the People's Ticket, and in furtherance of the views of this meeting.

The following persons were then appointed to compose the said Committee: Onslow.—Col. C. Dudley, Daniel M. Delany, and Lewis T. Oliver, Esquires. Jones.—Col. Lewis Foscoe, Col. Lemuel Hatch, and R. Korngay, Esq. Craven.—John H. Bryan, Esq. Col. John I. Pasteur, and John S. Nelson, Esq. Lenoir.—Hardy B. Croom, John Gatlin, and John Cobb, Esquires.

Greene.—Gen. Jesse Spaight, Major John Williams, and Col. J. G. Shepard. Carteret.—Dr. James Manney, Isaac Hellen, Esq. and Capt. Otway Burns.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Sentinel.

A numerous meeting of the democratic republicans of Newcastle county, Delaware, took place on the 11th of Sept. to nominate a ticket for the support of the democratic party of that state; at that meeting, a resolution was passed, disapproving, in the strongest terms, the nomination by the caucus at Washington, of William H. Crawford for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President. That county is decided for Jackson; and if the people of Delaware had the electing of their Electors, Jackson would be sure of the votes of that state.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lower Salem, Sumpter District, S. C. a vote on the Presidential subject was taken, which resulted as follows:

- For Jackson, 67
- Adams, 52

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Correspondents of the Raleigh Register.

It is well understood at Raleigh, that almost the whole of the communications that appear in the Register, are from the pens of two individuals; one of whom is a Virginian, hackneyed in the arts of intrigue, and connected with the "Junto at Richmond" in more ways than one. The other is a foreigner by birth, education, and principle—who has no interest in this country, except his money-bags, which he can, at a week's notice, transport to his native soil. During the late administration; and never paid a cent of tax to the nation, though worth thousands of dollars: to evade the tax on gold and silver watches, he carried a pinch-back one.

Freemen of North-Carolina, these are the sort of characters that now step forward to drag you into the support of Crawford and caucus!

An Observer of 1814, as well as of 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The present is a crisis big with important events; the political salvation of not less than ten millions of people, depends upon the consequences of the existing tumults of the political elements. And is there a patriot, is there a man, who cherishes a love for the free institutions of his country, who hopes to see them go down unaltered to posterity, but must view with inquietude and alarm any indication of change in our invaluable system of government? That there are such patriotic citizens, who disdain to be shackled with the chains of caucus despotism, and who spurn an association with men who, under the guise of republicans, seek to perpetuate a system, the direct tendency of which is to deprive us of the privileges of freemen, the progress of the political contest which now agitates the nation has triumphantly developed. When bad men league together, the virtuous should be watchful of their movements. The complexion of the times demands that all upright politicians should unite their energies for the maintenance of principle, even at the sacrifice of men.

What is the course which North-Carolina will pursue at this juncture? Will she tamely follow in the wake of the "ancient dominion"? Will she follow in a track which even Virginia blindly pursues at the bidding of the Richmond party? or will she assume an attitude of independence, and burst asunder the fetters of Virginia influence? If she does not, then indeed is she the veriest slave that North-Carolina has a will of her own, which she will exercise in spite of all the designing politicians of her own and her sister state, who have enlisted under the banners of King Caucus, and his worthy instrument the "national candidate."

Never can it be said that North-Carolina, foremost to declare her emancipation from British thralldom, when the flame of liberty blazed forth with such splendor in the "times that tried men's souls," gave her countenance to the base attempt of imposing upon the nation a chief magistrate whose political character is equivocal—whose sentiments upon the great questions which for years have been agitated in the national legislature, are studiously concealed—who heads a faction industriously labouring to undermine an administration of which he is a member, and bound by duty and honor to support, and which is loading with obloquy the distinguished individual at the head of that administration, venerable alike for his age and his labours, the least of whose services infinitely transcend any that the Secretary of the Treasury has ever rendered—in a word, a candidate whose integrity is of doubtful character, and who is without a shadow of claim to her support, unless it be that he was born in Virginia, and bred in Georgia. North-Carolina will be found in the ranks of those patriotic states which disdain fealty to the caucus system; she will give the countenance of her approbation to the system of policy which has governed the present administration, under the benign influence of which our internal resources are daily developing our march to the full vigor of manhood, proceeding with a steady and rapid pace, our republican institutions tenaciously adhered to, and our respectability abroad firmly established. These, emphatically, are the great results of Mr. Monroe's administration; it is based on principles which have descended to us from the "father of his country"—which stand equally aloof from ultraism, (whether federal or democratic) from despotism and anarchy. These principles were practically illustrated in the administration of Washington; they are recorded in the inimitable document, his "farewell address." And I verily believe, that if we are destined to witness a departure from these revered maxims, it will be through the agency of that restless faction, which seeks the elevation of Wm. H. Crawford to the presidency. What will be the issue of such a state of things? Our Navy annihilated, our army disbanded, our forts dismantled and given up to dilapidation, leaving us exposed to the hostile attacks of European ambition on the one hand, and a prey to the murderous savagery of the Savage on the other. We shall then have a practical comment on the policy of these disorganizing schemers. The power of the general government merged in that of the states, will be unable to afford any relief to the evils which will then beset us; and we shall realize all the blessings of that detestable anarchy, which startled us in the French revolution.

Such, it must be conceded, is the tendency at least of the principles by which we are urged to wait the radical chief into the current of popular favor. The radical will be visited with a signal defeat, and the "divinity of the treasury will be prostrated." The people have tested the soundness of those principles which have directed the course of the present administration, and which are derived from Washington himself. They behold the nation advancing rapidly in wealth, commerce, and a knowledge of their inestimable privileges—in the scale of all human improvement, in arts, sciences and literature; they see it respected abroad, and in the enjoyment of happiness at home; and they deprecate a change which would substitute an untried system, renewed dubious by speculation, and demonstrated, by the experience of others, to be fraught with ruin.

Who, then, of the candidates before the people, are devoted to the policy which has marked the administration of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, under which the nation has continued to prosper? Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay, are alike worthy of public confidence; should any one of these distinguished men be elected, the nation will be saved, and the government will be administered agreeably to the pure principles of our constitution: The death blow will be given to that gigantic power, which has grown up at the seat of the general government, and to its various ramifications in the different states; the fair features of our government will be preserved pure and undefiled. The efforts of a sullen faction to stifle the public voice, so withhold from the people the exercise of the elective franchise, where its restoration would militate against their views, to raise to the foundation the great works designed to render our country impregnable, to paralyze the arm of government in the great measures calculated to give durability to our institutions; these efforts will perish with a vanquished faction. North-Carolina will give her vote to one of the distinguished statesmen mentioned above; and already has the voice of an overwhelming majority of her citizens proclaimed that Andrew Jackson is the man of her choice. A ticket has been formed by the people themselves, which will as certainly support Andrew Jackson as the evidences of his popularity are conclusive. Next in public estimation to the "Hero of Orleans," stands John Quincy Adams. His friends are numerous, and belong to the most respectable class of our citizens. They are unanimously opposed to the system of management, by which the partisans of the radical candidate are endeavoring to force him into the executive chair. The friends of Mr. Adams, almost without exception, prefer Jackson as their second choice; and why should they not do so? They are embarked in the same political cause—the cause of the people; they have submitted their claims exclusively to the people, without the agency of a caucus; the friends of each are decidedly opposed to the caucus ticket, and neither will be instrumental, through a groundless jealousy, awakened and fomented by their enemies, in contributing to the success of that ticket, and to the defeat of the candidate of their choice. What is the measure calculated to procure such a disastrous result? The one to which they are so strenuously urged by their opponents—the forming a separate Adams ticket; which, so far from aiding the election of that gentleman, is the darling measure to which the partisans of Crawford look for success. Why? Because the strength of Mr. Adams, though respectable, is insufficient to carry his ticket in this state. But, if, by a generous sacrifice of personal predilection, and uniting their energies in the sacred cause of principle, they concentrate their force upon the people's ticket, that of the caucus will be defeated, and the state will be saved from the disgrace of giving its support to a candidate who is odious to three-fourths of its freemen. In every point of view, such a course recommends itself to the friends of Mr. Adams. Will it be said that, by voting for the people's ticket, they desert the cause of Mr. Adams? I ask whether it is not better, by a magnanimous abandonment of men, to save principle, than, by obstinate misconception, to sacrifice both principle and men? They will have thus given their vote to the man of their second choice; they will have performed an imperative duty, in defeating the machinations of caucus managers; if, indeed, they do not eventually secure the election of their favorite candidate. The votes of the state will be given to Jackson, the prospects of the radical candidate will be blasted; and I put it to their candour, whether they would not rather see Adams and Jackson the highest on the list, than

behold the radical chief come in as one of the two from whom the selection must ultimately be made?

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Sept. 27, 1824.
New-York.—A convention of delegates from 52 counties in this state, assembled at Utica, on the 21st ult.; 121 delegates attended; of this number, on the second and last balloting, De Witt Clinton received 76 votes for Governor, and James Tallmadge received 89 for Lieutenant Governor. A considerable diversity of opinion among the members of the convention; 22 of them, after Mr. Clinton was nominated, retired, and entered a protest against the proceedings. It is something doubtful whether Mr. Clinton accepts this nomination—and more doubtful whether he can be elected if he does.

Judicial disagreement.—A collision, much to be regretted, has arisen between Judge Thompson, one of the associate Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Judge Wm. P. Van Ness, the district judge for the southern district of New-York. The point of difference is, what building the circuit court, of which they are judges, shall be held in. Judge Van Ness opened the court in Tammany Hall, which was used as a public house, and which had been hired under his direction to hold the court in—at which place he was attended by the marshal, clerk, &c.; but Judge Thompson, thinking a tavern an unsuitable place, attended at the City Hall, the usual place of holding the courts in that city, but without being attended by the marshal or clerk. In each place, the court was adjourned from day to day, for a few days; when both judges adjourned for the term—and of course, a term of the court was lost.

LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette returned to the City of New York, on Monday, Sept. 20, and partook of a splendid Entertainment provided by the Masonic Fraternity.

His reception at the different towns on the banks of the Hudson, and at the Capital of the State, was as flattering and as affectionate as it has been wherever he had previously visited. It is impossible for us to copy all the details, and, indeed, we should apprehend that their repetition would weary the reader.

An incident that occurred at Hudson is too interesting to be passed over:

"Sixty-eight veterans of the Revolution, who had collected from the different parts of the country, formed a part of the General's suite, and so happened that several of them were officers, and many of them soldiers, who had served with La Fayette. Notwithstanding that they were admonished that the greatest haste was necessary, yet every one had something to say; and when they grasped his friendly hand, each seemed reluctant to release it. One of them came up with a sword in his hand, which, as he passed, he remarked "was given to him by the Marquis," at such a place, "in Rhode Island." Another, with a tear glistening in his eye, as he shook the hand of the General, observed, "You, sir, gave me the first guinea I ever had in my life—I shall never forget that."

The following, also, is interesting: "While passing the scene of Arnold's treason, Gen. La Fayette related, very minutely, all the circumstances connected with that affair. Washington, with many other officers, arrived at Arnold's house, on the day of his escape. Intelligence of the arrest of Andre and the treason of Arnold, was communicated to Washington a few minutes before dinner. He mentioned it to La Fayette, Hamilton, and Knox, only. At dinner it was observed that General and Mrs. Arnold were both absent. After dinner, the intelligence spread rapidly, and a council of the General officers was called, at which General Knox, the junior Brigadier, was first asked by Washington what ought to be done. Gen. Knox, with great gravity, replied, "that something should be done to prevent the desertion of Major Generals."

A few miles below Newburg, the General recognized his quarters in the winter of 1781, and called Major Cooper, who was there with him, to talk over the incidents of that winter." Nat. Intel.

FROM A VERMONT PAPER.

Dreams.—Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James—he awoke, and found he was only Minister of King Caucus.

Publication of the Cunningham Correspondence would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke, and found

"The man recover'd of the bite—
"The dog it was that died."

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the Cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the City of New York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada; he awoke, and found he only "took to his heels."

Governor Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State.....he awoke, and found it was a Quart of Brandy.

William H. Crawford dreamed, on the fourth of March, 1825, he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that "dreams do not always go by contraries."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, 16th September, 1824.

At an extraordinary meeting of the members of Sincerity Lodge, held in the town of Clinton, and convened by the special order of the worshipful James Kirbin, Master, on this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the members of this lodge have just received the melancholy information of the death of their late Junior Warden, and worthy brother, John W. Monroe, in a land of strangers, and far removed from the friendly solace and kind attention which it would have been their pleasure to have bestowed on him in every circumstance of life, and more particularly in his last most distressing illness; and whereas, they view his loss as one deeply to be lamented by his friends, and consider that his many virtues should be held in sacred remembrance by all his acquaintances, and especially those with whom he was so intimately associated; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this lodge have, since their first connexion with their late brother, John W. Monroe, considered him as a generous, affectionate, and intelligent member of their society, possessing, in a high degree, all those high-born virtues so eminently calculated to elicit their warmest regard, and insure to him their most unreserved and cordial esteem.

Resolved, That we view this afflictive dispensation of Providence, as one long and deeply to be deplored by all his friends, and by every member of the masonic institution.

Resolved, That while we consider that any attempt at consolation, offered to his surviving relatives, would but increase the already too poignant regret which they must feel at their severe bereavement, yet we should be doing injustice to our own feelings did we not offer this last tribute of respect to his memory, and tender to them our most sincere condolence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will, in token of their affectionate attachment to the memory of their deceased brother, wear emblems on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Georgia Journal of this state, and the "Western Carolinian" of North-Carolina; and that a certified copy be forwarded to the parents of our deceased friend and brother.

A true copy, taken from the minutes of Sincerity Lodge, No. 23.

FRED'K. SIMS, Sec'y.

Sept. 16, A. L. 5824.

By the arrival of the ship Mentor, at New-York from Greenock, London papers to the 7th, and Paris papers to the 5th of August have been received:

Africa.—Another engagement had taken place at Cape Coast between the British and the Ashantees, in which the former lost 95 killed and 678 wounded. The loss of the Ashantees, who retired two miles after five hours fighting, is not mentioned. In two days they were joined by their king with a reinforcement, which increased their army to 16,000, and by the last accounts they had again advanced to within five miles of the castle. Official intelligence had reached London with the details of the above affair; and private letters give a most deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants of the colony, who were not only in a state of alarm in consequence of the return of the barbarians, but suffering from the want of provisions, and the scarcity of ammunition to repel the foe. The natives were not to be depended on, and the whole is described as an "accumulation of horrible misery," from which there was no hope of escape but by abandoning the settlement. The Dutch were believed to be secretly aiding the Ashantees, who are represented as willing to make peace on condition that two native chiefs, a king and his brother, who had joined the British, should be delivered up unconditionally.

Pirates.—Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 26th of August, have been received at Norfolk. They furnish the particulars of the execution of seventeen pirates, at Jamaica. They were all hung on one day. It were to be hoped that the fate of these wretches would have a salutary effect in deterring their guilty associates, who still elude the grasp of justice, from a repetition of the atrocious deeds they have committed.

Previous to the execution of these culprits, one of them stated to an attending priest, that these wretches would always be the case while the merchants and store-keepers of that island purchased from the pirates their plunder, and various authorities permitted and secretly encouraged them in their nefarious acts.

The Law.—It is stated that there is a case in one of the Courts in Vermont, that originated about an article of the value of seventy-five cents, which has been continued along, until each party is responsible for about two thousand dollars.

SALISBURY

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1824.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on the first page of to-day's paper. It is from the pen of an old and experienced politician, and is worthy of the serious perusal of all who wish light and information on the subject of which it treats. If there are any persons who have not yet taken the pains to settle their minds on the Presidential question, it is time they should now do so, for the day of election (the eleventh day of November) is near at hand. Perhaps there never was a more important political contest in this country, since our emancipation from British thralldom. It therefore behooves the people, who are so deeply interested, to be watchful, vigilant and active. Remember, that the contest is, the caucus against the PEOPLE!

THE CROPS.

The corn crops in this vicinity are generally good; and, with the exception of some strips of country where the drought prevailed early in the season, there will be a reasonable harvest. We are sorry, however, to learn, that the crops of corn have failed to a very considerable degree in several of the neighboring counties, as well as in some parts of South-Carolina. The cotton crops are very unpromising in this section of the state. Cotton was first injured by the drought; but recently, the continued and drenching rains have proven very fatal to it: a great portion of the bolls were affected by the rot, and fell off; and almost all that had opened before the rains set in, was so injured as not to be worth picking out. It is the prevailing opinion among Farmers, that not more than half a crop of cotton will be made this season—many think not even that much. If this staple is injured in other districts of country as extensively as it is in this, the general product of the year will fall far short of last season's crop. This deficiency will be seriously felt by the people of this and the adjacent districts of country—more particularly by those who are in debt, and look for relief from the influx of money that follows the sale of the year's crop of cotton.

A NEW PAPER.

We last week received the first number of a new paper, just established in the town of Catawba. The Editor is our former associate, Mr. Lemuel Bingham, and late editor of the Fayetteville Observer. The Catawba Journal makes its appearance on a sheet of the size of the Western Carolinian, with neat type, and well impressed. Although we are aware the "Journal" will, in some measure, crowd us out from a part of the ground we hitherto have occupied, still we sincerely wish the Editor success in his new enterprise. A well-conducted newspaper is always of intrinsic value and importance to its immediate neighborhood—and, indeed, wherever it is read. It is a convenient vehicle for the dissemination of all kinds of information—moral, political, and miscellaneous: it scatters rays of light and knowledge wherever it circulates. Such, we hope and believe, will be the "Catawba Journal." As to its politics, we know the principles of the editor too well, not to believe he will be firmly opposed to caucus dictation and radical intrigue.

GREAT FRESHET.

The highest freshet ever known in the Catawba, was witnessed in that river a few weeks since. The damage it caused to low-ground crops, is said to be immense. And what aggravates the misfortune, is, that the corn crops on the uplands bordering on the river, had previously been almost ruined by the long and severe drought in the summer. Information from Burke, enables us to say, not only that the corn was swept from the river fields, but that in many cases the soil itself was washed away by the swelling flood, ruining some of the best lands in the country. We learn that the stream near Morganton, called Silver Creek, swelled to such a height as to reach the second story of Mr. Greenlee's house, situated some distance up the hill; and that, in like manner, the waters of Muddy Creek passed through Mr. Rutherford's house, situated on the road leading from Morganton to Buncombe. Great injury has been done by this freshet to the new Saluda road in South Carolina; the bridges were carried away, and the road so torn and broken up, that it is now almost impassable. We feel a satisfaction, however, in congratulating our immediate neighbors on their exemption from this wide-spread damage: the river opposite this place did not rise more than 8 or 10 feet above the common water-mark. The rains here, though constant, did not fall in such profuse torrents as to raise the water-courses uncommonly high. Lower down the river, however, we are told that there was an extraordinary swell in the creeks. Considerable injury has been sustained by the farmers in Anson county, as well as their cotton as corn crops.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Orders having been issued by Gov. Holmes, through Adjutant General Daniel, to the Brig. Gen. of the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina militia, for a quota from his brigade, to join the escort which will attend Gen. La Fayette through this state, the regiment of Cavalry belonging to Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, being on duty at Concord when the orders arrived, eighty men therefrom immediately volunteered their services to go to Fayetteville for the above purpose: Among these volunteers, the Regiment. An election was then held for officers to command the detachment; when Col. Thomas G. Polk (the late commander of the Regiment) was unanimously selected as captain; Lt. Col. James A. Means as 1st lieutenant; Col. Robinson as 2d lieutenant; and Maj. Parks as cornet. It is believed that, by the time the detachment marches for Fayetteville, the number will be increased to one hundred. This corps will number, among its members, the bravest and most respectable citizens of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties. Rank, fortune, and patriotism, combine to render the detachment one peculiarly worthy of the service for which it is destined. We may venture to affirm, that the illustrious Guest of the Nation, the benefactor of America, La Fayette, will no where in the United States have seen a body of citizen-soldiers whose intelligence, discipline, and gentlemanly deportment, can exceed that of this detachment.

We would invite the citizens of Salisbury, and of Rowan, to follow the example of their spirited and patriotic neighbors. We know they love and revere La Fayette, as cordially as their fellow-citizens do in any part of the Union—for it is contrary to their natures, to contemplate with a listless unconcern, and a cold indifference, the virtuous and magnanimous conduct of that great and illustrious man, and the distinguished services he rendered our country during her struggle for a national existence. Let the thing be started by some patriotic individual, and enough, we feel assured, would follow, to do credit to the town and the county.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

At a regimental muster in the city of Raleigh, week before last, a vote was taken on the Presidency, in seven companies, which gave the following result:

Jackson,	213
Crawford,	44
Adams,	41

Statesville, Oct. 1, 1824.

Mr. White: At the regimental court martial of the first Irregular county regiment, held this day in Statesville, after the business of the court was transacted, the officers on the question of the next Presidency. Some addresses were made, most of them with an intention of aiding Mr. Crawford, some intended to favor Mr. Adams; nothing was publicly said in favor of either of the other candidates. Upon taking the vote, it was found that

Jackson had	12 votes
Adams	10
Crawford	10

Several persons, not belonging to the court martial, were afterwards invited to add their votes to those of the officers; the result of which was,

Jackson,	19
Adams,	14
Crawford,	11

I give you the facts as they are, without comment. Yours, respectfully, A. B. C.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a company muster, held in the lower end of Burke county, the 11th ult. it was proposed to the company that an election be held to try the strength of the different candidates for the Presidency: the candidates in nomination were, Gen'l. Andrew Jackson, Hon. John Quincy Adams, Hon. William H. Crawford, Hon. Henry Clay. The result was as follows:

Gen. Andrew Jackson,	68
Hon. John Quincy Adams,	1
Hon. William H. Crawford,	0
Hon. Henry Clay,	0

Sept. 13, 1824.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.

The ship Albion, Captain Lee, has arrived at Boston in a short passage from Amsterdam, and furnished our Correspondent Mr. Topliff, with Dutch papers to the 19 of August. He has forwarded to us the following translation; General Don Juan Martin, alias El Empecinado, had been liberated from prison at Roda, where he was confined in an iron cage, by a detachment of troops, who arrived in that town with a forged order from the Government to deliver the prisoner. The Governor of the prison, released the Empecinado, mounted horses, and with the Empecinado at their head, left the town without shedding a drop of blood.

The Banditti was increasing in every direction throughout the interior of Spain, so as to make it almost impossible to journey on any of the public roads with safety.

A strong force had been sent out from Toledo against a band in one of the mountains near that place, but was defeated, and returned with 16 wounded.

The commissioners from St. Domingo, had left Paris for Havre, to embark on their return, not having been able to effect any satisfactory arrangement with the French Government.

Accounts from Zante to the 18th of July, communicate intelligence of the fall of Ipsara, which was attributed to bribery. It was said that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople granted permission to the merchant vessels to transport Turkish troops to Ipsara, and that 1500 Arnauts in the service of the Greeks at that place, had been offered 1000 sequins to aid the Turks, which they accepted; and that the Greeks finding out the treachery, and seeing no hopes of escape, heroically set fire to the magazine in the fortress, and blew all up together, crying "Long live the Greeks."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 30.

Cotton, 10 to 12 1/2; flour, fine, 4 1/2; superfine, 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whisky, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 30 a 35; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 12 1/2; salt, Turks Island, 80 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 25; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 27.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 12 1/2 a 14; Whiskey 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 13; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19. Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—Sales of new Uplands have been made this week, from the wagons at 1 cts. The disastrous effects of the late rains and gale, are expected to have an influence upon the prices of this staple, but to what extent cannot yet be ascertained.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. Mr. David Houston, of Cabarrus county, to Miss Lamira Osborn, of Irrell county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 23d Sept. Geo. A. Smith, infant son of George and Margaret Smith, aged seven months.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 9th inst. of a chronic dysentery, Charles Manly Rounsaville, (second son of Benjamin D. Rounsaville, Esq. clerk of the Superior Court of that county) aged 4 years and 7 months.

At the residence of her brother, Dr. William Mendenhall, in Anson county, N. C. on the 22d of Sept. 1824, Mrs. Mary T. Ingram, wife of Mr. R. Ingram, of Darlington, S. C. and daughter of Mr. C. Ingram, of Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

Lately, Seth Wade, Esq. of Randolph county. Mr. Wade had been in a low state of health some years, and died suddenly on a journey to Fayetteville. Mr. W. had frequently represented Randolph county in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a valuable neighbor and a respectable citizen.

In Jones county, on the 9th ultimo, Amos W. Simmons, Esq. one of the Members elect of the General Assembly from that county. In Duplin county, N. C. on the 1st ult. Mr. Jacob Matthews, aged 108 years. Until a few months before his death he retained almost the vigor of youth, his sight was perfect, and he could walk ten or fifteen miles a day. Seven years ago, his wife died, aged 100 years; they had been married about 80 years.

Recently, in Europe, Charles Lebrun, Duke of Placentia, aged 86. During, and since the revolution, he filled a large circle in its events. He was a man of letters and a member of the principal institutions in Europe. He was successively a member of the states general, the constituent assembly, council of ancients, third consul when Bonaparte was first, arch treasurer of the empire, and governor general of Holland, Liguria, &c. and a peer of France under Louis 18th, second grand cordon of the legion of honor.

At New-York, on Tuesday morning, the 7th ult. the hon. Nicholas Ware, Senator in Congress from the state of Georgia.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

Gen. La Fayette crossed the Delaware river at Trenton, on Monday, the 27th ult. where he was received by the Gov. of Pennsylvania, and an immense concourse of citizen and military. The Gen. went as far as Frankfort, 8 miles from Philadelphia, on Monday night; and next morning he entered the city, amidst a scene of bustle and intense anxiety beyond the power of the mind to conceive. All the stores, shops, &c. in the city, were shut, and every kind of business, other than the preparations for receiving the Guest of the nation, was suspended. Nearly the whole population of the city, (120,000,) besides vast numbers of strangers, were in the field where La Fayette was to be received, to review the troops, &c. The Philadelphia papers of the 29th ult. are filled with the details of what took place on the day preceding; for the insertion of which our limits are too circumscribed. We will take some further notice of them in our next.

Charleston.—The board of health of this city, report no new case of yellow fever on the 29th ult. and but one on the 30th. The board report six deaths by yellow fever, on the 29th, and three on the 30th.

Samuel N. Smallwood, Esq. mayor of the city of Washington, died in that city, on the 30th ult.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d of August have been received. The following are some items from the papers:

Lisbon advices to the 8th of August keep up the force of an expedition to Brazil, and appointments for that purpose are announced in the Lisbon Gazette.

It is again asserted, that the Captain Pacha had sustained great loss in an action with the Greek fleet, after the destruction of Ipsara, and that the Derwish Pacha had lost the whole of his vanguard in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the pass at Thermopylae.

[From the London Gazette, Aug. 17.]

Despatches have this morning been received, dated in the Bay of Algiers, July 26, reporting that the differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers, were on that day satisfactorily arranged, and that hostilities had accordingly ceased.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 1.

Cotton.—We had a very limited demand throughout the week, and the total operations are estimated at only 7350 bags, including 160 bales of Orleans by auction on Friday, at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 per lb. and about 1000 American by private, on speculation and for export at a reduction of 1/4 per lb.

An article in a French paper of the 12th of August, says, that "a woman in the neighborhood of Valencia, (Spain) has just been delivered of seven children, at one birth!!"

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers. Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT, Concord, Cabarrus county, 27 N. C. Oct. 4, 1824.

House of Entertainment.

LEROY SECHRIST informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the main road leading from Charlotte to Lancaster, Camden, &c. about 21 miles from Charlotte, and nineteen from Lancaster. Travellers on this road, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, where they may be assured of finding, at moderate prices, comfortable fare for themselves, good stables, and feed plenty for their horses. Sept. 27, 1824. 3-29 LEROY SECHRIST.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Ditts, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:

Three new Gigs, completely finished; 12 or 14 do. not completely finished; A great variety of materials, in that line of business.

Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gigmaking; A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable Blacksmith.

At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gigmaker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.

Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L. LEMLY, Adm'r.

ALX'R. BOYD, 3-31

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824.

To Journeymen Tailors.

I WISH to employ a Journeyman Tailor, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given. JACOB RIBELIN, Lexington, N. C. Oct. 1, 1824. 3-28

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. a negro man, who says his name is Ben: he is about 24 years of age, dark complexion, five feet and about five inches high, with a scar under his right ear occasioned by the cut of a knife, and speaks very quick and distinct when spoken to. The owner is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAM'L. JONES, Jailor. Oct. 8, 1824. 3-29

Post. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, A. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business. Oct. 4, 1824. 2-6

The Horse-Shoe, for Sale,

ON the South-Yadkin, containing 300 acres of land, on which is a good mill, a complete saw-mill, and a complete cotton-gin; and on the river, a complete saw-mill, with a good dam; also, a canal cut across the bend, which is now in order to build any kind of machinery, with water plenty for iron works, and it is believed good for many other purposes, (5 miles north of Statesville, in as healthy and as wealthy a place as any in the upper part of the state) between now and the first of next year, as I am determined to sell and move. Negroes will be taken in part. Apply to me, on the premises. JOHN FEIMSTER, Irrell, N. C. Sept. 20, 1824. 3-29

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required. CANON & TEMPLETON, Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 3-7

COME BACK & get your money.

ON Friday, the 24th ult. was found and put in my possession, a pocket-book, containing some money and papers. The owner is requested to call at my office in Concord, describe said pocket-book, pay charges, and take it away. DAN'L. COLEMAN. 1-10

Valuable Property, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of 600 acres of LAND,

being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq. lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a manufacturing mill, in pretty good repair; a saw mill, lately built; a distillery, two good dwelling-houses, a new barn, and other necessary out-houses; about seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract.

A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. BENJA. JOHNSON, Mecklenburg county, N. C. 3-29

A List of Letters

NOW remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1824. A. James Atkins.—B. Rosana Barnhill, Henry Barger, Sophia Brinkle, Lemuel Ball, John Bird, John Blackwell, William Barber 4, Nicholas Barringer, Tilman Blades, Peter Barringer.—C. Jared Coggin, William Chunn, John Calloway, Robert Chunn, J. L. Crane, Valcoush Confessur, Andrew Cope, Jacob Clotz, Zachariah Cogins, John Craver, Alexander Cunningham.—D. John Dismukes, Doct. Davidson, Douglas Duden, John Davis 2, Joseph E. Dobins, Solomon B. Dickson, E. John B. Eagan 2, Henry Ellis, R.uben Ellis, Francis Eaton, George Erwin, F. Henry Fight, Gorham L. Freeman, G. Wm. Glasscock, Christopher Goodman, Jesse Gillespie, Richard Gillespie, H. Jesse Hodgins 2, Samuel Harbin, Isaac A. Hall, Christian Holmstetter, Doctor Hansford 2, Samuel Hughey, John Henly, Ambrose Hotchkiss, Ruth Harris, Thomas Hagan, Thomas Hall, Richard Harvey.—J. T. K. Jarrett, Jason Johnson, John Jones, J. M. Joyce, Wiley Jones. K. George Krider.—L. John Lowe, Elizabeth Lemly 2, David C. Locke.—M. John W. Moyer, John A. Murchison, Robert Moore, Haynes Morgan 3, Lewis Mahon, Joseph Mason, John Martin, Elijah Martin, John F. Moorkle, Betsy Martin, George Miller.—N. John Niblock, Francis Norman.—O. Oaks & Griffin.—P. Sam'l E. Phillips, Alpha Peeples, Ann R. Piresse, John Presly, William Plasters, Michael Peeler.—R. Phillip J. Ricate, Catharine Randleman, T. R. Ruffin, Elenor Robinson, Joel Robinson, Jeremiah Roberson.—S. Catharine Smith, Samuel Smith, Sarah Smith, James Smith, Samuel Smith, George Smith, Wm. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Briant Swinney, James Stewart, Andrew Snider, Henry Stirewalt, Henry Sechler, Daniel Sullivan, Archibald Stokes.—T. Frederick Thompson 2, Frisby Trot, Wm. Thomason, William Thompson, H. H. Tanner.—V. Henry Verble.—W. Charles Wille, Isaac Wiseman, Betsey Woods, William Willeford, Alfred Wood, Robert White, Peter Walton 2, Richard Wall, Eli W. Ward, John Wissenkent. SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd, ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 19th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a Waggon and Geers; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us, JOHN ALBRIGHT, Adm'r. JACOB ALBRIGHT, 6-27 Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink. H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, Nov. 26th, 1824.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures in this College will commence in Charleston, on the second Monday in November next, and continue five months.—The Professors are—

John Edwards Holbrook, M. D. Professor of Anatomy. Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, and the diseases of Women and Infants. James Ramsey, M. D. Professor of Surgery. Henry R. Frost, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Stephen Elliott, L. L. D. Professor of Natural History and Botany. THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D. Dean of the Faculty. Aug. 30, 1824. 3-30

